

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW
YORK COUNTY OF BRONX_____
RAMON MERCADO,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS
and ST. CAMILLUS-ST. VIRGILLUS ROMAN
CATHOLIC CHURCH,Defendant(s).

X

Date Index No. Purchased:

Index No.:

Plaintiff designates Bronx
County as the place of trial.The basis of venue is
Plaintiff's residence.**SUMMONS**Plaintiff resides in Bronx
County

X

The Above Named Defendants:

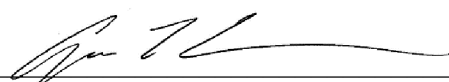
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the Plaintiff's Attorney(s) within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service (or within thirty (30) days after the service is complete if this summons is not personally delivered to you within the State of New York); and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated: New York, New York
August 14, 2019

Yours, etc.,

By: Adam P. Slater, Esq.
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-and-


By: Gary Certain, Esq.
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TO:

THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS
310 Prospect Park West
Brooklyn, New York 11215

ST. CAMILLUS-ST. VIRGILLUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
99-15 Rockaway Beach Boulevard
Rockaway Park, New York 11694

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX

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RAMON MERCADO,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS and ST.
CAMILLUS-ST. VIRGILLUS ROMAN CATHOLIC
CHURCH,

Defendant(s).

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Date Filed:

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VERIFIED COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff, Ramon Mercado, by his attorneys Slater Slater Schulman LLP and Certain & Zilberg, PLLC, brings this action against the Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens and St. Camillus-St. Virgillus Roman Catholic Church and alleges, on personal knowledge as to himself and on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action is brought pursuant to the Children Victims Act (“CVA”) (L. 2019 c. 11). *See* CPLR §§ 30.10; 208(b); 214-g.

2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant the Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens (“Diocese”) pursuant to CPLR §§ 301 and 302, in that the Diocese either resides in New York or conducts or, at relevant times conducted, activities in New York that give rise to the claims asserted herein.

3. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant St. Camillus-St. Virgillus Roman Catholic Church (“St. Camillus”) pursuant to CPLR §§ 301 and 302, in that St. Camillus

either resides in New York or conducts or, at relevant times conducted, activities in New York that give rise to the claims asserted herein.

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this action because the amount of damages Plaintiff seeks exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

5. Venue for this action is proper in Bronx County pursuant to CPLR § 503 in that Plaintiff resides in this County and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred here.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff is a 57 year old individual residing in Bronx, New York. Plaintiff was 11 years old at the time of the sexual abuse alleged herein.

7. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, Diocese was and continues to be a non-profit religious corporation, organized exclusively for charitable, religious, and educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

8. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, Diocese was and remains authorized to conduct business under the laws of the State of New York.

9. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, Diocese's principal place of business is 310 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York 11215.

10. The Diocese oversees a variety of liturgical, sacramental, and faith formation programs.

11. The Diocese has various programs that seek out the participation of children in its activities.

12. The Diocese, through its agents, servants, and/or employees has control over those activities involving children.

13. The Diocese has the power to employ individuals working with and/or alongside children within defendant Diocese, including but not limited to those at St. Camillus.

14. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, St. Camillus was and continues to be a religious New York State non-profit entity.

15. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, St. Camillus maintained its principal place of business at 99-15 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Park, New York 11694.

16. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, St. Camillus is a parish operating under the control of the Diocese.

17. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, St. Camillus is a parish operating for the benefit of the Diocese.

18. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, Father Eugene H. Hillman (“Father Hillman”) was an agent, servant, and/or employee of St. Camillus.

19. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, Father Hillman was an agent, servant, and/or employee of the Diocese.

20. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, while an agent, servant and/or employee of St. Camillus, Father Hillman remained under the control and supervision of the Diocese.

21. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, while an agent, servant and/or employee of St. Camillus, Father Hillman remained under the control and supervision of St. Camillus.

22. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, while an agent, servant and/or employee of the Diocese, Father Hillman remained under the control and supervision of the Diocese.

23. At all times material to the Verified Complaint, while an agent, servant and/or employee of the Diocese, Father Hillman remained under the control and supervision of St. Camillus.

24. St. Camillus placed Father Hillman in positions where he had immediate access to children.

25. The Diocese placed Father Hillman in positions where he had immediate access to children.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S LONG HISTORY OF COVERING UP CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

26. In 1962, the Vatican in Rome issued a Papal Instruction binding upon all Bishops throughout the world including the Bishop of the Diocese. The instruction was binding upon the Bishop of the Diocese. The instruction directed that allegations and reports of sexual abuse of children by priests were required to be kept secret and not disclosed either to civil authorities such as law enforcement, to co-employees or supervisors of parish priests, or to parishioners generally.

27. Canon law requires Bishops to keep *subsecreto* files also known as confidential files. These files are not to be made public.

28. Because of problems of sexual misconduct of Catholic clergy, the Catholic Church and other organizations sponsored treatment centers for priests that had been involved in sexual misconduct, including centers in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Suitland, Maryland, Downingtown Pennsylvania, and Ontario, Canada.

29. Sexual abuse of clerics by Catholic clergy has been a reality in the Catholic Church for centuries but has remained covered by deep secrecy. This secrecy is rooted in the official policies of the Catholic Church which are applicable to all dioceses and in fact are part of the practices of each diocese, including the Diocese. Sexual abuse of minors by Catholic clergy and

religious leaders became publicly known in the mid 1980's as a result of media coverage of a case in Lafayette, Louisiana. Since that time, the media has continued to expose cases of clergy sexual abuse throughout the United States. In spite of these revelations as well as the many criminal and civil litigations the Church has been involved in as a result of clergy sexual abuse of minors, the bishops and other Church leaders continued to pursue a policy of secrecy.

30. All of the procedures required in the so-called "Dallas Charter" to purportedly protect children have been previously mandated in the Code of Canon Law but were consistently ignored by Catholic bishops. In place of the required processes, which would have kept a written record of cases of clergy sexual abuse, the bishops applied a policy of clandestine transfer of accused priests from one local or diocesan assignment to another or from one diocese to another. The receiving parishioners and often the receiving pastors were not informed of any accusations of sexual abuse of minors.

31. The truth concerning the extent of the frequency of sexual abuse at the hands of Catholic priests and Catholic Church's pervasive campaign to cover up such crimes continues to be revealed. In 2018, the State of Pennsylvania released a grand jury report releasing the name of over 300 "predator priests" in Pennsylvania alone who committed acts of sexual abuse on more than a thousand children, while also noting that there were "likely thousands more victims whose records were lost or who were too afraid to come forward." The report's opening remarks bear repeating here:

We, the members of this grand jury, need you to hear this. We know some of you have heard some of it before. There have been other reports about child sex abuse within the Catholic Church. But never on this scale. For many of us, those earlier stories happened someplace else, someplace away. Now we know the truth: it happened everywhere.

...

Most of the victims were boys; but there were girls too. Some were teens; many were prepubescent. Some were manipulated with alcohol or

pornography. Some were made to masturbate their assailants or were groped by them. Some were raped orally, some vaginally, some anally. But all of them were brushed aside, in every part of the state, by church leaders who preferred to protect the abusers and their institution above all.

32. The 2018 grand jury report found numerous, pervasive strategies employed by the Catholic Church which the report referred to collectively as a “playbook for concealing the truth.”

These measures include but are not limited to the following:

- Make sure to use euphemisms rather than real words to describe the sexual assaults in diocese documents. Never say “rape”; say “inappropriate contact” or “boundary issues.”
- Don’t conduct genuine investigations with properly trained personnel. Instead, assign fellow clergy members to ask inadequate questions and then make credibility determinations about the colleagues with whom they live and work.
- For an appearance of integrity, send priests for “evaluation” at church-run psychiatric treatment centers. Allow these experts to “diagnose” whether the priest was a pedophile, based largely on the priest’s “self-reports” and regardless of whether the priest had actually engaged in sexual contact with a child.
- When a priest does have to be removed, don’t say why. Tell his parishioners that he is on “sick leave,” or suffering from “nervous exhaustion.” Or say nothing at all.
- Even if a priest is raping children, keep providing him housing and living expenses, although he may be using these resources to facilitate more sexual assaults.
- If a predator’s conduct becomes known to the community, don’t remove him from the priesthood to ensure that no more children will be victimized. Instead, transfer him to a new location where no one will know he is a child abuser.
- Finally, and above all, don’t tell the police. Child sexual abuse, even short of actual penetration, is and has for all relevant times been a crime. But don’t treat it that way; handle it like a personnel matter, “in house.”

33. Refusal to disclose sexually abusing clerics to parishioners and even fellow clerics has been one way utilized by Defendant to maintain secrecy. Another has been to use various forms of persuasion on victims or their families to convince them to remain silent about incidents of abuse. These forms of persuasion have included methods that have ranged from sympathetic attempts to gain silence to direct intimidation to various kinds of threats. In so doing the clergy involved, from bishops to priests, have relied on their power to overwhelm victims and their families.

34. The sexual abuse of children and the Catholic Church's abhorrent culture of concealing these crimes are at the heart of the allegations complained of herein.

35. The Child Victims Act was enacted for the explicit purpose of providing survivors of child sexual abuse with the recourse to bring a private right of action against the sexual predators who abused them and the institutions that concealed their crimes.

FACTS

36. Plaintiff was raised in a devout Roman Catholic family and, in or around 1973, when Plaintiff was 11 years old, Plaintiff began attending St. Camillus, a church within and under the auspices of the Diocese.

37. At all relevant times, Plaintiff participated in youth activities and church activities at St. Camillus.

38. During and through these activities, Plaintiff, as a minor and vulnerable child, was dependent on St. Camillus and Father Hillman

39. During and through these activities, St. Camillus had custody of Plaintiff and accepted the entrustment of Plaintiff.

40. During and through these activities, St. Camillus had responsibility of Plaintiff and authority over him.

41. During and through these activities, Plaintiff, as a minor and vulnerable child, was dependent on the Diocese and Father Hillman. During and through these activities the Diocese had custody of Plaintiff and accepted the entrustment of Plaintiff.

42. During and through these activities, the Diocese had responsibility of Plaintiff and authority over him.

43. Through his positions at, within, or for St. Camillus, Father Hillman was put in direct contact with Plaintiff. It was under these circumstances that Plaintiff came to be under the direction, contact, and control of Father Hillman, who used his position of authority and trust over Plaintiff to sexually abuse and harass Plaintiff.

44. On numerous occasions, while Plaintiff was a minor, Father Hillman while acting as a priest, counselor, teacher, trustee, director, officer, employee, agent, servant and/or volunteer of St. Camillus sexually assaulted, sexually abused and/or had sexual contact with Plaintiff in violation of the laws of the State of New York.

45. On numerous occasions, while Plaintiff was a minor, Father Hillman while acting as a priest, counselor, teacher, trustee, director, officer, employee, agent, servant and/or volunteer of the Diocese sexually assaulted, sexually abused and/or had sexual contact with Plaintiff in violation of the laws of the State of New York.

46. The abuse occurred from approximately in or about 1973 to 1976.

47. Plaintiff's relationship to St. Camillus, as a vulnerable minor, parishioner and participant in church activities, was one in which Plaintiff was subject to St. Camillus's ongoing

influence. The dominating culture of the Catholic Church over Plaintiff pressured Plaintiff not to report Father Hillman's sexual abuse of him.

48. Plaintiff's relationship to the Diocese, as a vulnerable minor, parishioner and participant in church activities, was one in which Plaintiff was subject to the Diocese's ongoing influence. The dominating culture of the Catholic Church over Plaintiff pressured Plaintiff not to report Father Hillman's sexual abuse of him.

49. At no time did the Diocese ever send an official, a member of the clergy, an investigator or any employee or independent contractor to St. Camillus to advise the parishioners either verbally or through a church bulletin that there were credible allegations against Father Hillman and to request that anyone who saw, suspected or suffered sexual abuse to come forward and file a report with the police department. Rather, the Diocese remained silent.

50. At all times material hereto, Father Hillman, was under the direct supervision, employ and/or control of St. Camillus.

51. At all times material hereto, Father Hillman, was under the direct supervision, employ and/or control of the Diocese.

52. St. Camillus knew and/or reasonably should have known, and/or knowingly condoned, and/or covered up, the inappropriate and unlawful sexual activities of Father Hillman who sexually abused Plaintiff.

53. The Diocese knew and/or reasonably should have known, and/or knowingly condoned, and/or covered up, the inappropriate and unlawful sexual activities of Father Hillman who sexually abused Plaintiff.

54. St. Camillus negligently or recklessly believed that Father Hillman was fit to work with children and/or that any previous problems he had were fixed and cured; that Father Hillman would not sexually molest children; and that Father Hillman would not injure children.

55. The Diocese negligently or recklessly believed that Father Hillman was fit to work with children and/or that any previous problems he had were fixed and cured; that Father Hillman would not sexually molest children; and that Father Hillman would not injure children.

56. St. Camillus had the responsibility to supervise and/or direct priests and other personnel serving at St. Camillus, and specifically, had a duty not to aid a pedophile such as Father Hillman, by assigning, maintaining and/or appointing him to a position with access to minors.

57. The Diocese had the responsibility to supervise and/or direct priests and other personnel serving at St. Camillus, and specifically, had a duty not to aid a pedophile such as Father Hillman, by assigning, maintaining and/or appointing him to a position with access to minors.

58. By holding Father Hillman out as safe to work with children, and by undertaking the custody, supervision of, and/or care of the minor Plaintiff, St. Camillus entered into a fiduciary relationship with the minor Plaintiff. As a result of Plaintiff's being a minor, and by St. Camillus undertaking the care and guidance of the vulnerable minor Plaintiff, St. Camillus held a position of empowerment over Plaintiff.

59. By holding Father Hillman out as safe to work with children, and by undertaking the custody, supervision of, and/or care of the minor Plaintiff, the Diocese entered into a fiduciary relationship with the minor Plaintiff. As a result of Plaintiff's being a minor, and by the Diocese undertaking the care and guidance of the vulnerable minor Plaintiff, the Diocese held a position of empowerment over Plaintiff.

60. St. Camillus, by holding itself out as being able to provide a safe environment for children, solicited and/or accepted this position of empowerment. This empowerment prevented the then minor Plaintiff from effectively protecting himself. St. Camillus thus entered into a fiduciary relationship with Plaintiff.

61. The Diocese, by holding itself out as being able to provide a safe environment for children, solicited and/or accepted this position of empowerment. This empowerment prevented the then minor Plaintiff from effectively protecting himself. The Diocese thus entered into a fiduciary relationship with Plaintiff.

62. St. Camillus had a special relationship with Plaintiff.

63. The Diocese had a special relationship with Plaintiff.

64. St. Camillus owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care because St. Camillus had superior knowledge about the risk that Father Hillman posed to Plaintiff, the risk of abuse in general in its programs, and/or the risks that its facilities posed to minor children.

65. The Diocese owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care because the Diocese had superior knowledge about the risk that Father Hillman posed to Plaintiff, the risk of abuse in general in its programs, and/or the risks that its facilities posed to minor children.

66. St. Camillus owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care because it solicited youth and parents for participation in its youth programs; encouraged youth and parents to have the youth participate in its programs; undertook custody of minor children, including Plaintiff; promoted its facilities and programs as being safe for children; held its agents including Father Hillman out as safe to work with children; encouraged parents and children to spend time with its agents; and/or encouraged its agents, including Father Hillman, to spend time with, interact with, and recruit children.

67. The Diocese owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care because it solicited youth and parents for participation in its youth programs; encouraged youth and parents to have the youth participate in its programs; undertook custody of minor children, including Plaintiff; promoted its facilities and programs as being safe for children; held its agents including Father Hillman out as safe to work with children; encouraged parents and children to spend time with its agents; and/or encouraged its agents, including Father Hillman, to spend time with, interact with, and recruit children.

68. St. Camillus owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from harm because St. Camillus's actions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff.

69. The Diocese owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from harm because the Diocese's actions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff.

70. St. Camillus's breach of its duties include, but are not limited to: failure to have sufficient policies and procedures to prevent child sexual abuse, failure to properly implement the policies and procedures to prevent child sexual abuse, failure to take reasonable measures to make sure that the policies and procedures to prevent child sexual abuse were working, failure to adequately inform families and children of the risks of child sexual abuse, failure to investigate risks of child sexual abuse, failure to properly train the workers at institutions and programs within St. Camillus, geographical confines, failure to protect children in its programs from child sexual abuse, failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care for child safety, failure to investigate the amount and type of information necessary to represent the institutions, programs, leaders and people as safe, failure to train its employees properly to identify signs of child molestation by fellow employees, failure by relying on mental health professionals, and/or failure by relying on people who claimed that they could treat child molesters.

71. The Diocese's breach of its duties include, but are not limited to: failure to have sufficient policies and procedures to prevent child sexual abuse, failure to properly implement the policies and procedures to prevent child sexual abuse, failure to take reasonable measures to make sure that the policies and procedures to prevent child sexual abuse were working, failure to adequately inform families and children of the risks of child sexual abuse, failure to investigate risks of child sexual abuse, failure to properly train the workers at institutions and programs within the Diocese, geographical confines, failure to protect children in its programs from child sexual abuse, failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care for child safety, failure to investigate the amount and type of information necessary to represent the institutions, programs, leaders and people as safe, failure to train its employees properly to identify signs of child molestation by fellow employees, failure by relying on mental health professionals, and/or failure by relying on people who claimed that they could treat child molesters.

72. St. Camillus also breached its duties to Plaintiff by failing to warn Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family of the risk that Father Hillman posed and the risks of child sexual abuse by clerics. St. Camillus also failed to warn Plaintiff about any of the knowledge that it had about child sexual abuse.

73. The Diocese also breached its duties to Plaintiff by failing to warn Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family of the risk that Father Hillman posed and the risks of child sexual abuse by clerics. The Diocese also failed to warn Plaintiff about any of the knowledge that it had about child sexual abuse.

74. St. Camillus also violated a legal duty by failing to report known and/or suspected abuse of children by Father Hillman and/or its other agents to the police and law enforcement.

75. The Diocese also violated a legal duty by failing to report known and/or suspected abuse of children by Father Hillman and/or its other agents to the police and law enforcement.

76. By employing Father Hillman at St. Camillus, and other facilities within the Diocese, the Diocese, through its agents, affirmatively represented to minor children and their families that Father Hillman did not pose a threat to children, did not have a history of molesting children, that the Diocese did not know that Father Hillman had a history of molesting children, and that the Diocese did not know that Father Hillman was a danger to children.

77. By employing Father Hillman at St. Camillus, St. Camillus through its agents, affirmatively represented to minor children and their families that Father Hillman did not pose a threat to children, did not have a history of molesting children, that St. Camillus did not know that Father Hillman had a history of molesting children, and that St. Camillus did not know that Father Hillman was a danger to children.

78. St. Camillus induced Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family to rely on these affirmations and did rely on them.

79. The Diocese has never publicly admitted the veracity of the allegations against Father Hillman, warned the public and/or conducted outreach to potential victims of his sexual abuse. The pattern and practice of intentionally failing to disclose the identities and locations of sexually inappropriate and/or abusive clerics has been practiced by the Diocese for decades and continues through current day. The failure to disclose the identities of allegedly sexually inappropriate and/or abusive clerics is unreasonable and knowingly or recklessly creates or maintains a condition which endangers the safety or health of a considerable number of members of the public, including Plaintiff.

80. By allowing Father Hillman to remain in active ministry, the Diocese, through its agents, has made and continues to make affirmative representations to minor children and their families, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family, that Father Hillman does not pose a threat to children, does not have a history of molesting children, that the Diocese does not know that Father Hillman has a history of molesting children and that the Diocese does not know that Father Hillman is a danger to children.

81. The Diocese induced Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family to rely on these affirmations and they did rely on them.

82. By allowing Father Hillman to remain in active ministry, St. Camillus, through its agents, has made and continues to make affirmative representations to minor children and their families, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family, that Father Hillman does not pose a threat to children, does not have a history of molesting children, that St. Camillus does not know that Father Hillman has a history of molesting children and that St. Camillus does not know that Father Hillman is a danger to children.

83. As a result of Defendants' conduct described herein, Plaintiff has and will continue to suffer personal physical and psychological injuries, including but not limited to great pain of mind and body, severe and permanent emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, problems sleeping, concentrating, low self-confidence, low self-respect, low self-esteem, feeling of worthlessness, feeling shameful, and embarrassed, feeling alone and isolated, losing faith in God, losing faith in authority figures, feeling estranged from the church, struggling with alcohol and substance problems, struggling with gainful employment and career advancement, feeling helpless, and hopeless, problems with sexual intimacy, relationship problems, trust issues, feeling confused and angry, depression, anxiety, feeling dirty, used, and damaged, suicidal

ideations, having traumatic flashbacks, feeling that his childhood and innocence was stolen, and feeling that his life was ruined. Plaintiff was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing Plaintiff's normal daily activities; has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling; and, on information and belief, has incurred and will continue to incur loss of income and/or loss of earning capacity. As a victim of Defendants' misconduct, Plaintiff is unable at this time to fully describe all the details of that abuse and the extent of the harm Plaintiff suffered as a result.

84. St. Camillus violated various New York statutes, including, but not limited to N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law §§ 413 and 420, which require, *inter alia*, school officials, teachers, day care center workers, providers of family or group family day care, and any other child care worker to report suspected cases of child abuse and impose liability for failure to report.

85. The Diocese violated various New York statutes, including, but not limited to N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law §§ 413 and 420, which require, *inter alia*, school officials, teachers, day care center workers, providers of family or group family day care, and any other child care worker to report suspected cases of child abuse and impose liability for failure to report.

86. The injuries and damages suffered by Plaintiff are specific in kind to Plaintiff special, peculiar, and above and beyond those injuries and damages suffered by the public.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: NEGLIGENCE

87. Plaintiff repeats and realleges by reference each and every allegation set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

88. St. Camillus knew or was negligent in not knowing that Father Hillman posed a threat of sexual abuse to children.

89. The Diocese knew or was negligent in not knowing that Father Hillman posed a threat of sexual abuse to children.

90. The acts of Father Hillman described hereinabove were undertaken, and/or enabled by, and/or during the course, and/or within the scope of his employment, appointment, and/or agency with St. Camillus.

91. The acts of Father Hillman described hereinabove were undertaken, and/or enabled by, and/or during the course, and/or within the scope of his employment, appointment, and/or agency with the Diocese.

92. St. Camillus owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from Father Hillman's sexual deviancy, both prior to and/or subsequent to Father Hillman's misconduct.

93. The Diocese owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from Father Hillman's sexual deviancy, both prior to and/or subsequent to Father Hillman's misconduct.

94. St. Camillus's willful, wanton, grossly negligent and/or negligent act(s) of commission and/or omission, resulted directly and/or proximately in the damages set forth herein at length.

95. The Diocese's willful, wanton, grossly negligent and/or negligent act(s) of commission and/or omission, resulted directly and/or proximately in the damages set forth herein at length.

96. At all times material hereto, with regard to the allegations contained herein, Father Hillman was under the direct supervision, employ and/or control of St. Camillus.

97. At all times material hereto, with regard to the allegations contained herein, Father Hillman was under the direct supervision, employ and/or control of the Diocese.

98. At all times material hereto, St. Camillus's actions were willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, and outrageous in its disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff.

99. At all times material hereto, the Diocese's actions were willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, and outrageous in its disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff

100. As a direct and/or indirect result of said conduct, Plaintiff has suffered the injuries and damages described herein.

101. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages, and for punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: NEGLIGENT HIRING, RETENTION, SUPERVISION,
AND/OR DIRECTION**

102. Plaintiff repeats and realleges by reference each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 101 as if fully set forth herein.

103. St. Camillus hired Father Hillman.

104. The Diocese hired Father Hillman.

105. St. Camillus hired Father Hillman for a position that required him to work closely with, mentor, and counsel young boys and girls.

106. Diocese hired Father Hillman for a position that required him to work closely with, mentor, and counsel young boys and girls.

107. St. Camillus was negligent in hiring Father Hillman because it knew or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable care of Father Hillman's propensity to develop inappropriate relationships with children in his charge and to engage in sexual behavior and lewd and lascivious conduct with such children.

108. The Diocese was negligent in hiring Father Hillman because it knew or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable care of Father Hillman's propensity to develop inappropriate relationships with children in his charge and to engage in sexual behavior and lewd and lascivious conduct with such children.

109. Father Hillman would not and could not have been in a position to sexually abuse Plaintiff had he not been hired by St. Camillus to mentor and counsel children in St. Camillus.

110. Father Hillman continued to molest Plaintiff while at St. Camillus.

111. Father Hillman would not and could not have been in a position to sexually abuse Plaintiff had he not been hired by Diocese to mentor and counsel children in St. Camillus.

112. Father Hillman continued to molest plaintiff while at St. Camillus.

113. The harm complained of herein was foreseeable.

114. Plaintiff would have been not suffered the foreseeable harm complained of herein but for the negligence of St. Camillus in having placed Father Hillman, and/or allowed Father Hillman to remain in his position.

115. Plaintiff would have been not suffered the foreseeable harm complained of herein but for the negligence of the Diocese in having placed Father Hillman, and/or allowed Father Hillman to remain in his position.

116. At all times while Father Hillman was employed or appointed by St. Camillus, he was supervised by St. Camillus and/or its agents and employees.

117. At all times while Father Hillman was employed or appointed by St. Camillus, he was under the direction of, and/or answerable to, St. Camillus and/or its agents and employees.

118. At all times while Father Hillman was employed or appointed by the Diocese, he was supervised by the Diocese and/or its agents and employees.

119. At all times while Father Hillman was employed or appointed by the Diocese, he was under the direction of, and/or answerable to, the Diocese and/or its agents and employees.

120. St. Camillus was negligent in its direction and/or supervision of Father Hillman in that it knew or should have known, through the exercise of ordinary care that Father Hillman's conduct would subject third parties to an unreasonable risk of harm, including Father Hillman's propensity to develop inappropriate relationships with children under his charge and to engage in sexual behavior and lewd and lascivious conduct with such children.

121. St. Camillus failed to take steps to prevent such conduct from occurring.

122. The Diocese was negligent in its direction and / or supervision of Father Hillman in that it knew or should have known, through the exercise of ordinary care, that Father Hillman's conduct would subject third parties to an unreasonable risk of harm, including Father Hillman's propensity to develop inappropriate relationships with children under his charge and to engage in sexual behavior and lewd and lascivious conduct with such children.

123. The Diocese failed to take steps to prevent such conduct from occurring.

124. St. Camillus was negligent in its retention of Father Hillman in that that it knew, or should have known, of his propensity to develop inappropriate relationships with children under his charge and to engage in sexual behavior and lewd and lascivious conduct with such children.

125. St. Camillus retained Father Hillman in his position as mentor and counselor to such children and thus left him in a position to continue such behavior.

126. The Diocese was negligent in its retention of Father Hillman in that that it knew, or should have known, of his propensity to develop inappropriate relationships with children under his charge and to engage in sexual behavior and lewd and lascivious conduct with such children.

127. The Diocese retained Father Hillman in his position as mentor and counselor to such children and thus left him in a position to continue such behavior.

128. St. Camillus was further negligent in its retention, supervision, and/or direction of Father Hillman in that Father Hillman sexually molested Plaintiff on the premises of St. Camillus.

129. St. Camillus failed to take reasonable steps to prevent such events from occurring on its premises.

130. The Diocese was further negligent in its retention, supervision, and/or direction of Father Hillman in that Father Hillman sexually molested Plaintiff on the premises of the Diocese.

131. The Diocese failed to take reasonable steps to prevent such events from occurring on its premises.

132. Father Hillman would not and could not have been in a position to sexually abuse Plaintiff had he not been negligently retained, supervised, and/or directed by St. Camillus as a mentor and counselor to the infant parishioners of St. Camillus, including Plaintiff.

133. Father Hillman would not and could not have been in a position to sexually abuse Plaintiff had he not been negligently retained, supervised, and/or directed by the Diocese as a mentor and counselor to the infant parishioners of the Diocese, including Plaintiff.

134. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages, and for punitive damages, together with interest and costs

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY

135. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 134 as if fully set forth herein.

136. Through the position to which Father Hillman was assigned by St. Camillus, Father Hillman was placed in direct contact with Plaintiff.

137. Father Hillman was assigned as a priest at St. Camillus, including as a teacher and mentor assigned to teach Plaintiff.

138. It was under these circumstances that Plaintiff was entrusted to the care of St. Camillus and—under its authority—came to be under the direction, control and dominance of Father Hillman.

139. As a result, Father Hillman used his position to sexually abuse and harass Plaintiff.

140. Through the position to which Father Hillman was assigned by the Diocese, Father Hillman was put in direct contact with Plaintiff, then a minor.

141. As a result, Father Hillman used his position to sexually abuse and harass Plaintiff.

142. There existed a fiduciary relationship of trust, confidence, and reliance between Plaintiff and St. Camillus.

143. There existed a fiduciary relationship of trust, confidence, and reliance between Plaintiff and the Diocese

144. Pursuant to its fiduciary relationship, St. Camillus was entrusted with the well-being, care, and safety of Plaintiff.

145. Pursuant to its fiduciary relationship, the Diocese was entrusted with the well-being, care, and safety of Plaintiff.

146. Pursuant to its fiduciary relationship, St. Camillus assumed a duty to act in the best interests of Plaintiff.

147. Pursuant to its fiduciary relationship, the Diocese assumed a duty to act in the best interests of Plaintiff.

148. St. Camillus breached its fiduciary duties to Plaintiff.

149. The Diocese breached its fiduciary duties to Plaintiff.

150. At all times material hereto, St. Camillus's actions and/or inactions were willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, and/or outrageous in its disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff.

151. At all times material hereto, the Diocese's actions and/or inactions were willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, and/or outrageous in its disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff.

152. As a direct result of said conduct, Plaintiff has suffered the injuries and damages described herein.

153. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION: BREACH OF NON-DELEGABLE DUTY

154. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 153 as if fully set forth herein.

155. Plaintiff, when he was a minor, was placed in the care of St. Camillus for the purposes of, *inter alia*, providing Plaintiff with a safe environment to receive an education.

156. As a result, there existed a non-delegable duty of trust between Plaintiff and St. Camillus.

157. When Plaintiff was a minor, Plaintiff was placed in the care of the Diocese for the purposes of, *inter alia*, providing Plaintiff with a safe environment to receive an education.

158. As a result, there existed a non-delegable duty of trust between Plaintiff and the Diocese.

159. Plaintiff was a vulnerable child when placed within the care of St. Camillus.

160. Plaintiff was a vulnerable child when placed within the care of the Diocese.

161. Consequently, St. Camillus was in the best position to prevent Plaintiff's abuse, and to learn of Father Hillman's repeated sexual abuse of Plaintiff and stop it.

162. Consequently, the Diocese was in the best position to prevent Plaintiff's abuse, and to learn of Father Hillman's repeated sexual abuse of Plaintiff and stop it.

163. By virtue of the fact that Plaintiff was sexually abused as a minor student entrusted to the care of St. Camillus, St. Camillus breached its non-delegable duty to Plaintiff.

164. By virtue of the fact that Plaintiff was sexually abused as a minor student entrusted to the care of the Diocese, the Diocese breached its non-delegable duty to Plaintiff.

165. At all times material hereto, Father Hillman was under the direct supervision, employ and/or control of St. Camillus.

166. At all times material hereto, Father Hillman was under the direct supervision, employ and/or control of the Diocese.

167. As a direct result of said conduct, Plaintiff has suffered the injuries and damages described herein.

168. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION: BREACH OF DUTY IN LOCO PARENTIS

169. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 168 as if fully set forth herein.

170. Plaintiff was a minor when his parents entrusted him to the control of St. Camillus for the purpose of, *inter alia*, providing Plaintiff with an education.

171. St. Camillus owed a duty to adequately supervise its students to prevent foreseeable injuries.

172. As a result, St. Camillus owed a duty to Plaintiff *in loco parentis*.

173. Plaintiff was a minor when his parents entrusted him to the control of the Diocese for the purposes of, *inter alia*, providing Plaintiff with an education.

174. The Diocese owed a duty to adequately supervise its students to prevent foreseeable injuries.

175. As a result, the Diocese owed a duty to Plaintiff *in loco parentis*.

176. St. Camillus breached its duty *in loco parentis*.

177. The Diocese breached its duty *in loco parentis*.

178. At all times material hereto, St. Camillus's actions were willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, negligent, grossly negligent and/or outrageous in its disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff.

179. At all times material hereto, the Diocese's actions were willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, negligent, grossly negligent and/or outrageous in its disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff.

180. As a direct result of St. Camillus's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered the injuries and damages described herein.

181. As a direct result of the Diocese's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered the injuries and damages described herein.

182. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION: INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF
EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

183. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 182 as if fully set forth herein.

184. At the time Father Hillman molested Plaintiff, which Father Hillman knew would cause, or disregarded the substantial probability that it would cause, severe emotional distress, St. Camillus employed Father Hillman as Plaintiff's mentor and counselor.

185. It was part of Father Hillman's job as role model and mentor to gain Plaintiff's trust. Father Hillman used his position, and the representations made by St. Camillus about his character that accompanied that position, to gain Plaintiff's trust and confidence and to create opportunities to violate Plaintiff.

186. At the time Father Hillman molested Plaintiff, which Father Hillman knew would cause, or disregarded the substantial probability that it would cause, severe emotional distress, the Diocese employed Father Hillman as Plaintiff's mentor and counselor.

187. It was part of Father Hillman's job as role model and mentor to gain Plaintiff's trust. Father Hillman used his position, and the representations made by the Diocese about his character that accompanied that position, to gain Plaintiff's trust and confidence and to create opportunities to violate Plaintiff.

188. St. Camillus knew and/or disregarded the substantial probability that Father Hillman's conduct would cause severe emotional distress to Plaintiff.

189. The Diocese knew and/or disregarded the substantial probability that Father Hillman's conduct would cause severe emotional distress to Plaintiff.

190. Plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress, including psychological and emotional injury as described above.

191. This distress was caused by Father Hillman's sexual abuse of Plaintiff.

192. The sexual abuse of Plaintiff was extreme and outrageous conduct, beyond all possible bounds of decency, atrocious and intolerable in a civilized community.

193. St. Camillus is liable for Father Hillman's conduct under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*.

194. The Diocese is liable for Father Hillman's conduct under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*.

195. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION: NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF
EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

196. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 195 as if fully set forth herein.

197. As set forth at length herein, the actions of St. Camillus, its predecessors and/or successors, agents, servants and/or employees, were conducted in a negligent and/or grossly negligent manner.

198. As set forth at length herein, the actions of the Diocese, its predecessors and/or successors, agents, servants and/or employees were conducted in a negligent and/or grossly negligent manner.

199. St. Camillus's actions endangered Plaintiff's safety and caused him to fear for his own safety.

200. The Diocese's actions endangered Plaintiff's safety and caused him to fear for his own safety.

201. As a direct and proximate result of St. Camillus's actions, which included but were not limited to, negligent and/or grossly negligent conduct, Plaintiff suffered the severe injuries and damages described herein, including but not limited to, mental and emotional distress.

202. As a direct and proximate result of the Diocese's actions, which included but were not limited to, negligent and/or grossly negligent conduct, Plaintiff suffered the severe injuries and damages described herein, including but not limited to, mental and emotional distress.

203. In addition to its own direct liability for negligently inflicting emotional distress on Plaintiff, St. Camillus is also liable for Father Hillman's negligent infliction of emotional distress under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*.

204. At the time Father Hillman breached his duty to Plaintiff, Father Hillman was employed as Plaintiff's mentor and counselor by St. Camillus.

205. It was part of Father Hillman's job as role model and mentor to gain Plaintiff's trust. Father Hillman used his position, and the representations made by St. Camillus about his character that accompanied that position, to gain Plaintiff's trust and confidence and to create opportunities to be alone with, and touch, Plaintiff.

206. In addition to its own direct liability for negligently inflicting emotional distress on Plaintiff, the Diocese is also liable for Father Hillman's negligent infliction of emotional distress under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*.

207. At the time Father Hillman breached his duty to Plaintiff, Father Hillman was employed as Plaintiff's mentor and counselor by the Diocese.

208. It was part of Father Hillman's job as role model and mentor to gain Plaintiff's trust. Father Hillman used his position, and the representations made by the Diocese about his character that accompanied that position, to gain Plaintiff's trust and confidence and to create opportunities to be alone with, and touch, Plaintiff.

209. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages, and for punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

**EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION: BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY TO REPORT
ABUSE UNDER SOC. SERV. LAW §§ 413, 420**

210. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 209 as if fully set forth herein.

211. Pursuant to N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law §§ 413 and 420, St. Camillus, including but not limited to its personnel, teachers, and administrators had a statutorily imposed duty to report reasonable suspicion of abuse of children in its care.

212. Pursuant to N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law §§ 413 and 420, the Diocese, including but not limited to its personnel, teachers, and administrators had a statutorily imposed duty to report reasonable suspicion of abuse of children in its care.

213. St. Camillus breached that duty by knowingly and willfully failing to report reasonable suspicion of abuse by Father Hillman of children in its care.

214. The Diocese breached that duty by knowingly and willfully failing to report reasonable suspicion of abuse by Father Hillman of children in its care.

215. As a direct and/or indirect result of said conduct, Plaintiff has suffered injuries and damages described herein.

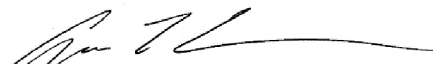
216. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants, jointly, severally and/or in the alternative, are liable to plaintiff for compensatory damages, and for punitive damages, together with interest and costs.

Dated: New York, New York
August 14, 2019



By: Adam P. Slater, Esq.
SLATER SLATER SCHULMAN LLP
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(631) 420-9300

-and-



By: Gary Certain, Esq.
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ATTORNEY VERIFICATION

Adam P. Slater, an attorney duly admitted to practice law in the Courts of the State of New York, hereby affirms the following statements to be true under the penalties of perjury, pursuant to Rule 2106 of the CPLR:


Your affirmant is a partner of Slater Slater Schulman LLP, attorneys for the Plaintiff in the within action;

That he has read the foregoing Complaint and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Affirmant further states that the source of his information and the grounds for his belief are derived from interviews with the Plaintiff and from the file maintained in the normal course of business.

Affirmant further states that the reason this verification is not made by the Plaintiff is that the Plaintiff is not presently within the County of New York, which is the county wherein the attorneys for the Plaintiff herein maintain their offices.

Dated: Melville, New York
August 14, 2019


Adam P. Slater, Esq.

X

Index No.:

Plaintiff,

-against-

Defendant(s).

X

SUMMONS & VERIFIED COMPLAINT

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CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 22 NYCRR §130-1.1-a, the undersigned, an attorney duly admitted to practice in the courts of the State of New York, certifies that, upon information and belief, and reasonable inquiry, the contentions contained in the annexed document are not frivolous as defined in subsection (c) of the aforesaid section.


Adam P. Slater, Esq.



Gary Certain, Esq.